THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"O house of Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord."—ISAIAH.

No. 11, Vol. XXXIII. Tuesday, March 14, 1871. Price One Penny.

THE PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF UTAH TO NEVADA.

It has been understood that the Congress of the United States, in a rather unrepublican and imperious way, was quite willing to annex Utah, utterly independent of the wishes of its inhabitants, to the State of Nevada, if that State was only wishful for the transfer. The subject was referred by the Senate of Nevada to a select committee of the Senate, by whom the following sensible report was returned—

REPORT.

Mr. President — Your select committee, to which was referred the subject of the annexation of the Territory of Utah to the State of Nevada, respectfully report that they have had the matter under consideration.

In many respects the annexation, in the opinion of your committee, would be of incalculable benefit to Nevada. We would be exchanging a State debt of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, contracted in ten years, for an immense extent of the finest territory in the United States, with a population of about one hundred and twenty thousand souls. This Territory was organized first by the Latter-day Saints of Jesus Christ over twenty years ago, and is to-day without a territorial or county debt. It contains one of the most beautiful cities of its age and size on the continent. The police and internal regulations of the city and Territory are the best perhaps in the civilized world. The traffic in spirituous liquors is under the complete control and subordination of the city and Territorial authorities. In the city of Salt Lake intoxication is scarcely ever seen among the Gentiles, much less, if ever, among the Mormons. Gambling and houses of ill-fame are not tolerated, and are scarcely known. Its school system is unsurpassed in its adaptation to the wants of the masses. Innocent amusements are established under the sanction and authority of the Mormon Church, in the city, and in all the larger towns in the Territory, in which the aged and the young participate regularly, and thereby develop the physical system, enlarge the mental faculties, and improve the social and moral qualities. They afford a rich retreat for all, and desirable places for the young to spend their leisure hours with pleasure and profit, and thus prevent the contracting of habits of visiting dens of infamy, whiskey saloons and places of doubtful repute. In lessons of legislative and official economy, temperance and morality, the annexation would prove a great acquisition to Nevada. This Territory and Nevada are separated only by an imaginary line, and connected by the great trans-conti-

nental railway. The climate, soil and resources of the two are homogeneous. Under the "narrow guage" railway system, which is now being so rapidly developed by the Legislature, it will be but a few years till the principal cities, towns, agricultural and mining districts of Nevada and Utah will be connected by a net-work of railroads, and the most distant points will be easier of access than many of our own county seats are at present.

For a number of years Utah has attracted the attention not only of the civilized world, but particularly of our own Government, and Congress has suffered itself to be greatly annoyed by its peculiar institution—polygamy. After repeated efforts by Congressional legislation, judicial process and military power, the suppression of polygamy has completely failed. It is now proposed to turn the matter over to Nevada to try the process of absorption. While we acknowledge the high compliment paid to Nevada on the part of Congress, in thus desiring to refer so grave and important a problem to this State for solution, after it has taxed the ingenuity of our wisest statesmen and most learned divines in vain, your committee can but express an opinion and report adversely to the scheme of annexation. The chances are that instead of absorbing polygamy we would be absorbed.

We have no evidence that Utah desires any such alliance; but, upon the contrary, are of opinion it does not. It is true it has no voice in the premises. The annexation depends alone upon the will of Congress and of this State. But, however desirable annexation might be to Congress and Nevada, each of the parties interested should have an equal voice. It is against the spirit and genius of our free institutions to force upon the citizens of any Territory institutions or political organizations contrary to their will or to interfere with their internal polity. However much we may dissent from the doctrine of polygamy in the abstract, or in the concrete, Congress nor Nevada, nor any other power, should set itself or its opinion up as the standard of morality for any church, community, or peoples in our Territories or elsewhere. Polygamy is one of the tenets of the Mormon Church, and they believe as much in its divinity, and as religiously hold sacred its obligations, as any other of the denominations of professed Christians do the discipline, rites, ceremonies and ordinances of their churches.

Persecution but strengthens and vitalizes the persecuted. Denunciation but makes more determined the denounced. Circumvention and proscription but kindle the electric spark of determination and revenge in the human heart. Religious persecution planted the germ of constitutional liberty in American soil.

The absurdity of legislating morals into a community has passed out of the field of discussion, and been reduced to a political axiom. To force religious faith into the human mind is antagonistic to the divine economy of Heaven, and inconsistent with the free will and accountability of man. Errors in religious faith not consonant with the teachings of the Gospel, need no human enactment to eradicate them. This can be accomplished only by Divine interposition through the agencies divinity has established. The true solution of the question of polygamy will be found in the admission of Utah into the Union as a sovereign State. The Gentile world will then come into more immediate contact with the institution, and its divinity or deformity will become patent to the heart and intellect of the outside world, and the mutual and friendly contest for supremacy by the intellectual, moral, and religious forces upon either side, will destroy it by attrition or establish its divine origin. In either event, Congress and Nevada, and the rest of mankind, while looking upon the conflict as anxious spectators, ought to be satisfied with the final result.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the annexation of Utah to Nevada ought not to be effected.

M. S. Bonnifield,
Israel Crawford,
James W. Small.

A WOMAN'S VOICE ON UTAH.

Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, editor of the *Pioneer*, a Woman's Rights' journal of California, thinks Moses' rod may swallow up the other rods, beginning with Nevada, if Nevada is not careful. Mrs. Emily consoles herself with the recommendation of required interdiction of the "peculiar institution" in connection with a State constitution for Utah. But Emily says several very good things, which shows that she knows how to be a sensible woman notwithstanding—

"Some of the people and journals of the State of Nevada are delighted at the prospect of swallowing Utah, but Utah would, in spite of all the tricks of the unscrupulous leaders of either or both of the present political parties, subordinate the population of Nevada to its own aggrandizement. She has both the population, organized mechanism and skill to do it, and is not lacking in the will-power, that will be equal to the wants of the occasion. If the Nevadians don't want to be swallowed, digested and assimilated to Mormonism, they had better keep out of that trap. Utah wants to assume the prerogatives of State sovereignty. She has population and wealth superior to any other Territory, with twice the population of the State of Nevada, and why should she not enjoy the privilege of self-government? Save and except polygamy there can be no show of reason. Utah is the wisest and best governed of any large section of people in the United States. In Great Salt Lake City there is less of rowdyism, drunkenness, gambling, idleness, theft, conspiracy against the peace of society, and crime generally, than there is in any other city of the same population in this country, if not on the globe. Yet the great mass of the population of that municipality is composed, we understand, of poor and illiterate foreigners. Give Utah a State government, we say, but in doing so let new polygamic alliances be interdicted by the articles of admission, and some just and equitable arrangement be established with a view of doing the best thing possible with existing domestic relations. Mormon society is an existing and thoroughly organized institution. As such it must be treated. The statesman's duty is to deal with the world as he finds it, and to wisely bend existing institutions for a better and higher growth."

MOVABLE MORALS.

The writer of the following is rather satirical upon the degeneracy of the times. He seems quite sure that morality and honor and principle don't pay now-a days, and that it is all nonsense to teach such virtues, as they are among the "relics of barbarism," and therefore unsuited to this day of progress and enlightenment—

"It is worth considering whether it would not be as well to reconstruct the code of morals taught in the schoolroom into something more in accordance with what the pupils will find practised in the world when they enter it. It seems so much time lost in misdirection to teach them that patriotism, self-sacrifice, persistent endeavor against heavy odds, truth, and simplicity, are qualities to be admired, when they will find themselves ridiculed and probably ruined if they put them into action. Speak of these things in the past and they are virtues which crowned men with glory; practise them in the present, and they are follies, if not worse, which cover them with shame. Take certain of the heroes and patriots of old, those men of far-off history who organized a hopeless resistance against an impregnable despotism, and died gallantly in the attempt; they are quoted for admiration, and the after-advantages of what was at the time a foredoomed endeavor are elaborately proved. But

when men at the present day do substantially the same thing, they are incendiaries or self-seekers, fanatics or fools, and our young students of comparative history find that to be a Greek or a Roman changes the significance of patriotic or political action, and that a hero in a toga is a very different thing from a commissioner in a frock-coat. So when men and women went to the stake rather than deny the truth that was in them, we hear much about the blood of the martyrs being the seed of the Church, and of the gratitude which we owe to those who devoted themselves for the gain of our spiritual liberty. But if one among ourselves goes a step beyond those liberties he is bowled over with no more mercy than his predecessors, and we think him an undoubted fool for troubling his own conscience and his hearers over what is settled and done with. For a mediæval Huss to preach against the bondage of the Church and to die for the right of spiritual freedom is one thing; for a clergyman of the Establishment to expand received formulas is another; and though we do not burn our modern Husses, we punish them in another way, and hang them in their own ropes.

"Then we hear grand things about simplicity—how Cincinnatus went back to his plough, and how the Lacedæmonians ate black broth, and so on; but in the world we find that luxury is an essential part of a man's credentials, and that those who cannot make a good show need not look for the suffrages of society. Perhaps no one has been held up more frequently to ridicule than the modern Cincinnatus, Garibaldi, whose finest virtues fail to impress those on whom not his smallest foibles pass unnoted. All for love, too, is a moral archaism utterly out of place at the present time; and not the best man, but the longest purse carries the day with maidens, as with mammas. What would all for love do, with the world lost, as it would be? What would an honest man's affection count, in comparison with the opera-box and the pair of bays, the town mansion and the country place? All for love in modern thought means a few months' rapture in a fool's paradise, and a life of repining as the bill to be paid for the enjoyment. And, looked at in this light, a balance at the banker's is more to the purpose than that stirring of the senses the rash young call love. For self-respect, too, substitute what will pay. What enthusiast used to talk of *Noblesse oblige*? Nobility has now no more duties than have the common folk. To get a shilling's-worth for elevenpence three-farthings, to traffic in jobs, and not to be squeamish about that bucket of pitch at the side, are modes of action not by any means foreign to our modern representatives of Sir Galahad and the Chevalier Bayard.

"In fact, the morals of the day mean simply success and what will pay. All that we have learned about righteousness for righteousness's sake, about abstract virtue, self-respect, and the thing which is good in the sight of God and our own souls before all else, is simple moonshine, so far as its translation into active life is concerned—morals that won't wash, that don't pay, and that will land one on the lowest step instead of the topmost round, if persisted in. If your country is invaded, cry 'Peccavi!' and knuckle under before striking a blow or proving your comparative weakness. If the mass of the community are basely indifferent to national integrity, respect their cowardice rather than urge them on to the fight for honor's sake, and make the braver minority to pass under the harrow rather than stimulate the backward to a common self-defence. If your soul is tormented with doubts, bury them in the basket of loaves and fishes, and do not quarrel with your bread and butter because you are not certain of the genuineness of the dairy.

"What is truth? A phantom, a mere matter of relative proportion; and it is better to preach—well, what you are not quite sure of, than unsettle the faith of simple folk. The idea of sacrificing a comfortable position for what you are pleased to term conscience, honesty, honor, is too absurd; and, moreover, you cannot prove your position, and really one vagueness is quite as good as another. Absolute martyrdom is rococo; and we have

done our best to make our mild version of it ridiculous.

"There is no doubt, however, about one thing—which is, that morals are, as we say, movable; that words have lost their old significance, and things their former value; that virtue counts for nothing, and success and what will pay, for all. The aspirations of men which do not lead to present immediate good are so much wasted force; and the present penny is of more value in our eyes than the future pound. No one works for posterity, or for sake of the best, irrespective of success. Just as the modern landowner plants larch, rather than oak, because of its quicker growth and consequent earlier returns, so do we care for the qualities which bring us immediate personal reward, and especially for common sense—that much misused euphemism by which we mean servility, acquiescence in dishonor, if it pays; self-aggrandisement, by shady means, if necessary, but self-aggrandisement at all events; and the abnegation of all those generous impulses which would lead to the damage of body or estate for the mere sake of upholding a principle."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

POOR OLD CRADLEBAUGH.

The Reese River *Reveille* of the 15th instant has a leading article headed "Judge Cradlebaugh," the same worthy who, it will be remembered, was once U. S. Associate Justice in this Territory, and who rendered himself particularly obnoxious by his efforts to create trouble between the people of Utah and the General Government. The *Reveille* says that, now in a state of great destitution, and utterly helpless from wounds received at the siege of Vicksburgh, he petitions the State of Nevada for additional compensation as Territorial Judge, and Senator Bonnifield has introduced a bill, making an appropriation of $4,500 for his benefit. The *Reveille* is strongly opposed to the passage of the bill—it says, Cradlebaugh never served Nevada in any capacity, and consequently the State owes him nothing; and if he has any right to additional compensation for his past services as a U.S. Judge, the Federal Government is the debtor and is able to pay the debt. The fact of his being needy and destitute is no reason why Nevada, bankrupt and unable to pay just claims, should pay him $4,500; every pauper in the country has the same claim.

The ex-judge is seemingly in a pitiable plight, "destitute and helpless" from his wounds, it would have been a more enviable fate if he had died at Vicksburgh. But doubtless Providence had other views in store with regard to him. When in authority here he acted like a miserable poltroon and trickster, and he is now reaping his reward. He labored assiduously to bring trouble upon the people here, but the pit he tried to dig for them he has seemingly fallen into himself. This is the fate in store for the whole class—they will have their day and then go to the dogs, like poor old Cradlebaugh!—*Deseret News, Feb.* 18.

THEY RATHER LIKE THE MORMONS.

The following testimonies show that some people can look upon the Mormons with other than jaundiced eyes, and are not afraid to speak of Utah and its people as they appear to honorable observers—

Camp Douglas, U.T.,
Feb. 10, 1871.

Editors *Herald.*

Sirs—Please change the address on my paper to Washington, D.C. I leave for Washington on the morning

train, on business connected with the "Storm Signal Service" of the army.

In leaving Utah I desire to say that I leave behind me the narrow-minded prejudice which, I confess, I had when I came to the Territory in regard to the Mormons, and I shall ever be pleased to speak of them as I found them—industrious, order-loving people. The kind treatment universally accorded to me in Salt Lake City, Provo, and other portions of the Territory where I have been, has never been less marked in consequence of my being clad in the national livery, and I am convinced that the "Mormons" are no "respecters of persons" but of characters, and that a soldier is in no more danger of being imprisoned in Salt Lake City, if he behaves himself, than in Chicago or New York, although there is a general opinion to the contrary. I have transferred my agricultural business to Mr. Jas. Mc Knight of Salt Lake City.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. C. FORD.

—*Salt Lake Herald.*

Ogden, Feb. 14, 1871.

To the Editors and Manager of the *Ogden Junction.*

Gentlemen — I wish through the columns of your paper to tender my sincere thanks to the citizens of Ogden and other portions of your Territory which we have visited in our recent Concert tour, for the unbounded friendship and general courtesy extended toward us.

Coming, as we did, from that portion of the country where the people have so bitterly and unjustly slandered the good people of Utah, we feel grateful to acknowledge that we have learned the utter falsity of the many reports so freely circulated, derogatory to the interests and reputation of the citizens of Utah. We find your people to be industrious, thrifty and enterprising, striving with that energy characteristic of every true American citizen, to build for themselves homes and open a country so long barren and desolate, and rapidly are their works being crowned with success.

Feeling confident that, ere long, the people who are now so bitter in their denunciations of the Mormons, will extend toward them that friendship and brotherly feeling which is their right to claim and privilege to receive,

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
FRED. BARDWELL.

Agent Cushman's Concert Troupe.

—*Ogden Junction.*

THE PEACE.

As matters of history we may give place to the following conditions of the preliminary treaty of peace, between Germany and France, agreed to by the French National Assembly at Bordeaux, March 1, preceded by the following article — "I. The National Assembly, forced by necessity, is not responsible, and adopts the preliminaries of peace signed at Versailles on the 26th of February," which were as follows—

1. France renounces in favor of the German empire the following rights: The fifth part of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville, and Alsace, less Belfort.

2. France will pay the sum of five milliards of francs, of which one milliard is to be paid in 1871 and the remaining four milliards by instalments extending over three years.

3. The German troops will begin to evacuate French territory as soon as the treaty is ratified. They will then evacuate the interior of Paris and some departments lying in the western region. The evacuation of the other departments will take place immediately after payment of the first milliard, and proportionately to the payment of the other four milliards. Interest at the rate of five per cent. will be paid on the amount remaining, from the date of the ratification of the treaty.

4. The German troops will not levy any requisitions in the departments occupied by them, but will be maintained at the cost of France.

5. A delay will be granted to the inhabitants of the territories annexed to choose between the two nationalities.

6. Prisoners of war will be immediately set at liberty.

7. Negotiations for a definitive treaty of peace will be opened at Brussels after the ratification of the treaty.

8. The administrations of the departments occupied by German troops will be intrusted to French officials, but under the control of the chief of the German corps of occupation.

9. The present treaty confers upon the Germans no right whatever in the portion of territories not occupied.

10. The treaty will have to be ratified by the National Assembly of France.

The final treaty is to be concluded at Brussels. The war indemnity of five milliards stipulated in the treaty of peace is payable in three instalments, as follows—One milliard during the current year, two milliards in 1872, and the remaining two milliards in 1873. Interest will only be payable on the last instalment of two milliards, and will accrue from the date of ratification of the treaty. There will be deducted from the last instalment the proportion of the French national debt appertaining to Alsace and the portion of Lorraine ceded to Germany, which is approximately estimated at half a milliard, and also the value of the Eastern of France railways in the ceded territory. The new frontier line will start at the grand duchy of Luxemburg and end at Switzerland.

The Prussians, 30,000 strong, entered Paris March 1, and evacuated it March 3.

The widely prevailing opinion seems to be that Prussia knows neither mercy nor generosity, that France could not help herself, and that the peace is little more than a truce to be followed by a war, after a while, more dreadful than the one just concluded, in which the French hope to pay back Germany in vengeance with compound interest added.

MINUTES OF A MEETING

HELD IN THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MEETING ROOM, YORK STREET, NORTHAM, SOUTHAMPTON, FEB. 26, 1871.

2.30 p.m.

Elders from Utah present—Albert Dewey, President of Southampton Conference; R. F. Neslen, President of London Conference; E. F. Bird, Travelling Elder in London Conference.

President Dewey was grateful for the privilege of welcoming his brethren from the mountains to the Southampton Conference. He rejoiced in God's providences over him, his brethren and the kingdom of God, and was thankful for the restoration of the Gospel and for the brotherhood which the Priesthood imparted. He exhorted the Saints to be faithful, earnest, and diligent in all their duties in life.

The authorities of the Church in Zion, in the European Mission, and in the Southampton Conference were presented, and sustained without a dissenting vote.

Elder Bird felt pleased to see the Saints of the Southampton Conference after an absence of six years. He exhorted them to faithfulness in their duties and to be careful and self-denying in accumulating their pennies, shillings, and pounds to gather out of these countries and plant their feet in Zion.

Elder Neslen saw an increased necessity, if possible, for the Saints to live near to their God, wished them to be careful to live honestly according to the covenants which they had entered into, and to grow in grace, faith, good works, and the very beauty of holiness. He showed that to be prepared for the great events of the latter-days, it was absolutely necessary that they gather together, in faith and in the spirit of meekness, and continue to live so as to be susceptible of the influences of the Holy Spirit.

President Dewey made a few closing remarks.

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6 p.m.

President Dewey addressed the congregation, among whom were a number of strangers, for a short time.

Elder Neslen delivered a discourse from the Book of Alma, 19th chapter, 9th paragraph, dwelt upon the day and work of restoration, showed the great importance of the Saints and the human family at large living righteously before the Lord, so that they might look with delight upon the Prince of peace when he should come, showed also the wretched condition which the proud, haughty, and disobedient would be in when they would call for the rocks and mountains to hide them from the presence of their Father and Redeemer, exhorted the Saints to flee out of Babylon, before the judgments of God were more heavily poured out upon the nations.

Elder Bird bore testimony to the restoration of the Gospel and the Priesthood in these latter days, and exhorted to obedience to the principles thereof.

President Dewey knew for himself that the principles and doctrines of the Gospel were true, he saw with the eye of faith that the latter-day judgments were inevitable, besought of his brethren and friends to take warning and escape the awful calamities which awaited the disobedient, and exhorted the Saints to be diligent in their duties, and in their endeavors to accomplish their own emancipation, that we might all meet in Zion.

The meetings were opened and closed with singing and prayer, and a very excellent time was enjoyed.

A. Dewey.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1871.

Working Crosswise.—It is written that the desire and the expectation of the wicked and the way of the ungodly shall perish, and verily it seems especially so pertaining to the efforts of such persons to overthrow the work of God, for their success in their miserable endeavors to bring about that result certainly is neither very brilliant nor very encouraging to them. The present Federal judiciary and marshals in Utah have been for some time past ruling and carrying on things judicial with a high hand, ignoring Territorial authorities and laws, and making it appear that United States authorities were the only ones that had any power or right to officiate in important judicial matters anywhere in the Territory. Men frequently do very foolish things without trying—in this they are somewhat excusable. But when they try their utmost to make themselves what the Americans term "dern'd fools," they are inexcusable, they ought to be successful, and they do almost invariably achieve great success in that part of their endeavor, if they do not accomplish other things which they seek to accomplish.

The marshals and deputy marshals and others who have made themselves so officious under those extraordinary judicial rulings, inasmuch as the United States Government has refused to pay the expenses of their proceedings on

Territorial business, have now the privilege and consolation of whistling for their pay, for, as the Territorial laws do not recognize their acting in such capacity, the Territory can not pay them nor their orders. Serves them right. Experience should make fools wise, if they will not learn wisdom any other way. It might be well for the enemies of the work of God, before they engage too deeply in the mazy figures of their profitless dance, to devote a little thought to the question, "Who will have to pay the piper?"

NOTICE TO CONFERENCE PRESIDENTS.—It is particularly requested that orders for STARS, *Journals*, books, etc., be not mixed up with other matter in the body of a letter, but be written upon a separate slip of paper. The same care regarding notices of deaths, information wanted, etc., is equally desirable. If this request be attended to, there will be less liability of such business items being overlooked, or laid aside and forgotten.

THIRTEENTH VOLUME OF THE JOURNAL OF DISCOURSES.—The Thirteenth Volume of the *Journal of Discourses*, being now completed, can be had bound—cloth, 5s. 3d.; half calf, 6s. 3d.; better qualities of binding at higher prices. Now is a very good time, at the commencement of the Fourteenth Volume, for multiplied subscriptions to that invaluable periodical, which contains the principal discourses delivered by the authorities of the Church in Zion, and is full of excellent doctrine, instruction, and exhortation.

IN THE U. STATES.—Elder David M. Stuart wrote from St. Louis, Mo., to the *Ogden Junction*, Feb. 7—

Notwithstanding St. Louis is having its city limits extended to the county lines, yet "dull times" is in everybody's mouth, and here, as in Omaha, the people clamor about being over-taxed, and there is a fearful foreboding everywhere of not being able to meet their liabilities. The Saints here, as elsewhere, were glad to see me. I spoke in the "Union Hall," Broadway, on the 5th inst., on the day of my arrival. I have proposed to deliver a course of lectures, so that the people of St. Louis may have another opportunity to hear the Gospel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.

Salt Lake City, U.T.,
Feb. 16, 1871.

President Horace S. Eldredge.

Dear Brother—Your welcome news letter of the 21st Jan. has come to hand. We are rejoiced to hear from you. We hail your letters with pleasure, and any news pertaining to the interests of the Church in the British Isles, Scandinavia, and Europe generally, or from any spot on mother earth where our Elders are laboring, is of the first importance to all who have the progress of the kingdom of God at heart.

As you are aware, my duties called me to the southern part of the Territory this winter, where I have travelled some 700 miles, accompanied by Pres. Geo. A. Smith, B. Young, jun., and other brethren, our chief point of location being at St. George. Our visit and travels have proved of great mutual advantage, so far as I can judge from the expressions of the brethren, and it is cheering to see the progress made by the Saints in the south, notwithstanding the very many drawbacks they have to contend with. We started on this trip on the 24th Nov., and returned on the 10th Feb.

following, teaching, counselling, and exhorting the Saints in the various settlements, doing all the good and the very least portion of harm we possibly could.

As you are also aware, we started for the Kanab country on the 27th Aug. and returned on the 24th Sept. These two visits to our "Dixie," with so short a lapse of time between, may evince our interest in affairs at the south, while at the same time we contemplate at no distant day to throw a force into the north country, in addition to what has already been done, and so increase, extend, build up and improve, trusting that, with the blessing of high Heaven upon our labors, righteousness may increase as the Saints increase, and that our settlements, buildings and improvements may be made with an eye single to the glory of God.

My health continues good, for which I feel very thankful. Exposure to the weather brought on a renewal of the old attack of rheumatism, but I trust that with a little nursing and attention now that I am home again the attack will soon be defeated. Pres. Smith is also well and the brethren generally with whom we associate.

We are pleased to hear of the steady progress of the work in the British Isles, and particularly in the Scandinavian Mission, and we trust that by continued diligence on the part of the Elders and the blessing of Heaven upon their labors, numbers will yet be gathered from among the nations, who will love and serve God and keep his commandments. But whatever be the result, it is nevertheless our duty to bear a faithful testimony and relax not in our diligence.

Our winter is passing away without the extra severity that many predicted. Milling and mining have been carried on more or less through the winter, and lately the weather has been quite mild.

We hear from all quarters of the great excitement about Utah — her mineral wealth, &c., and it is probable that a large emigration and a consequent increase of business will be the direct result. There is need of money to pay Government for our lands, to stock and improve our farms, &c., and if in the providences of the Almighty these mines should for three or four years create an active circulating medium and thus enable the brethren to secure and improve their homesteads, we shall have reason to be thankful.

The brethren contemplate extending the U.C.R.R. south, on a narrow guage, with branches for the shipment of ore. How far it will be extended is not yet decided, but with our limited resources prudence would dictate that we build only as far as present business will warrant.

Our enemies are unremitting in their labors and vigilance, and with a zeal worthy of a better cause. It is interesting to watch the fruitlessness of their labors, for then we realize that while man proposes God disposes, and that he maketh even the wrath of the wicked to praise him. Our Federal Judiciary clique have recently had a bomb-shell thrown into their midst, and from a quarter perhaps the least expected. The policy of the present judiciary here has been to ignore our Territorial Courts and Officers and to substitute U. S. Courts and Officers in their stead, which not only made the action of their courts illegal and inquisitorial, but it created quite a bill of expenses, which was forwarded to Washington, when lo! the Department refuses to recognize the accounts, declaring that they will only pay the expenses on *bona fide* U.S. cases, which are but a moiety of the bill. The effect of this refusal is, that the Department overrules the action of the courts in every case *where Territorial business has been called U. S. business*, thus leaving them in a complete mess. They do not know what to do.

Truly the Saints have reason to praise the Lord for his goodness constantly manifested towards his people. May we ever seek to live to his praise that his blessings may crown our labors for the welfare of Israel.

Kind regards to Sister Eldredge, Brother Carlson, and Brother Jaques.

May God bless you and all who are laboring with you, that you may faithfully perform the mission assigned you

and be preserved to return in peace and safety.

Your brother in the Gospel,
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 17, 1871.

Elder A. W. Carlson.

Dear Brother—Your very interesting letter came to hand about two weeks ago, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

The boys (the missionaries), so far as I know, are in excellent health and spirits, and rejoice that they are home once more. In all my travels, I have seen no place half so desirable as our mountain home. There is no place, of the same number of population, half so moral, half so clean, or half so quiet and orderly as this city is. Notwithstanding Salt Lake City covers about five square miles, yet out of all the streets it contains there is but one where strong drink of any kind can be bought, I don't remember seeing a drunkard since my return, I have heard no one taking the name of the Lord in vain, seen no beggars, the cries of the widows and orphans for bread to sustain life are not heard here. The people universally seem to enjoy life, especially at this season of the year, when dances and other amusements are in full blast. Here you may see the young and the old join together in the dance, agreeable to propheoy. They have joy and gladness, trouble and sorrow to a very great extent have fled from them.

There is a good prospect of lively times the coming season. The extension of the Utah Central Railroad from this city towards the Colorado, will commence in a few days, according to what brother Fox, the surveyor, told me two or three days ago. Gold and silver are discovered in almost every mountain throughout Utah, but the mines are of such a nature as to offer but very little inducement to that class of miners who are so objectionable, and who abound in other mining regions. Hence we are not afraid that our peaceful vales will ever be flooded by desperadoes. Our mines are deep, consequently it will require judgment and capital to work them, which you know are scarce articles with the class I refer to and which we wish not to see here.

Brothers Elias Morris and Nephi Pratt desire to be kindly remembered to you and all in the Office. Nephi is going to get married to-day to a young lady from Merthyr.

Please give my warmest regards to brother and sister Eldredge, also to brother Jaques, and my fellow countryman, Mr. Davies, and all inquiring friends.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN S. LEWIS.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 19, 1871.

Dear Brother Jaques—This winter, instead of dancing every other night and intermediate nights too, there has been a large number of lectures delivered in the various Wards. Although I believe many prefer dancing to any other diversion, yet I have not heard much grumbling.

We have not had what I call a very severe winter, but rather a curious one—one day stormy, with sleet and snow, then a day or two very hot, roads beginning to dry and be comfortable to move about on, then comes on more wet to make them uncomfortable again.

Mining seems to be all the rage here, some of the Mormons being as zealous in the matter as the Gentiles. There are several rich discoveries in that line, and it is expected there will be a great rush of speculators and others in a little while from now, and work will be very plentiful, which every mechanic is looking forward to, also good pay. I have had work, good and bad, all through the winter, and have nine men and boys working for me at present.

Please give my respects to brother Eldredge and any one of my old associates, if you meet with any that knew me there.

Yours truly,
WM. PAUL.

ENGLAND.

Norwich, March 2, 1871.

Elder J. Jaques.

Dear Brother—The Saints in this Conference, as a general thing, are well, and enjoying the spirit of their holy religion. I am indeed sorry to

see and to know of so many of my brethren who are out of employment in this country. I long for the day when the Lord's poor will be gathered home, where they can have the privilege of plowing and sowing and tearing to pieces old mother earth. Many of the Saints in Europe long for the day when they can have this privilege of cultivating the soil, in order that they may enjoy and eat the fruit of their own labors and live by the sweat of their brow. This is honorable in all.

There are not many inquirers after Mormonism in this vicinity. The people as a general thing are disgusted with the religion of the day. They see that it is nothing but a speculation, and it appears that they are determined to follow after the gods of Babylon, namely, gold, wine, and their concomitants.

Please remember me to Pres. and sister Eldredge, brother Carlson, and all at 42, and oblige your fellow-laborer and brother in the Gospel,

WM. DOUGLAS.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow, March 5, 1871.

Dear Brother Carlson—I left Liverpool on the 1st inst., at 8 o'clock, p.m., by the steamer *Raven*, to fill my appointment to labor in Scotland, and arrived in Greenock at 1 o'clock the next day, after a very pleasant voyage. There I took the train for Glasgow, when I found brother H. G. Park, who received me very kindly. I visited some of the Saints the next day, in company with brother Park, and was very kindly received. To-day, Sunday, we held two meetings in this city. Brother Park and myself addressed the Saints, and had a good time, the Spirit and power of God were with us.

I feel that I can labor with brother Park hand and heart, for he is full of the spirit and power of the Gospel.

With kind love to you and all at 42, I remain your brother in the Gospel of Christ,

WILLIAM L. PAYNE.

UTAH NEWS.

The following are from the *Deseret News* to Feb. 22—

Fifth and Sixth Ward literary entertainments immensely popular.

Rabbit breeding for the market was receiving attention in Cache County and other places.

A new edition of the *Hymn Book* from the *News* office was to appear by April Conference.

Col. John Sharp and Septimus W. Sears, Esq., left Ogden for the States, on business, Feb. 16.

Prof. Orson Pratt delivered his tenth and closing lecture, in the Tabernacle, upon Astronomy, Feb. 17, before a large audience.

Brothers Wm. C. Rydalch and Henry J. Faust were about to visit the States early in March to purchase improved stock.

Elder Geo. Brough wrote from Springtown, that a tree fell upon a son of James T. S. Allred, in Oak Creek Cañon, Feb. 8, breaking his thigh in two places.

James McKnight, Esq., had been appointed successor to A. C. Ford, Esq., late Agent, for Utah Territory, of the Agricultural Department of Washington.

Elder Karl G. Maeser delivered a lecture in the D. U. building, Feb. 17, upon "Footprints of Providence in the Development of Mankind, or God in History."

Retrenchment Association party Feb. 13, in 19th Ward Institute. Com-

mittee of Arrangements, Mesdames Lona and Via Eldredge and Misses Ellen Wilcox and Lucy Arnold.

The *News* advises the young men of Utah, native or imported, to shun whisky, billiard saloons, bowling alleys, tobacco, and every vice, to be a little choice of their language, and to seek after those things which are honorable, useful, and of good report.

An excursion party, among whom were S. W. Richards, Hosea Stout, D. Huntington, and —— Majors, Esqrs., with a goodly proportion of the better sex, made an excursion to Centreville on a special car, and spent a pleasant evening in singing, dancing, etc., with a number of the citizens of that place.

Rees R. Llewellyn, of Fountain Green, reported the winter so mild in San-Pete that horses and cattle out on the range all winter looked as well or better than if kept up. Dancing rare and lectures plentiful during the winter. Several concerts for the benefit of the Sunday school, conducted by Mr. Samuel Jewkes, were very successful.

The *News* thinks brother John Kelly the best book-binder in the Rocky Mountains, and yet a modest, unpretending man, with an enviable reputation for suavity and civility. Brother John is ready to work with any book-binder in Salt Lake City for $100. When we get to Salt Lake we will be ready to work with brother John for the $100.

"St. George, Feb 14.—Alma Miller, son of H. M. Miller of this city, was shot on the 10th by Athea Meeks, in Eagle Valley; the corpse arrived here last night in charge of W. B. Maxwell. The funeral took place to-day at 1 o'clock. Meeks was shot twice by a Spaniard, in the employ of Miller, but his wounds are not serious. No further particulars learned."

The newly appointed Governor of the Territory, George L. Wood, arrived in the city Feb. 19. He was to leave again on the 21st, for Oregon, on account of sickness in his family. His stay there would be short. The S. L. *Herald* says that he intended to bring his family to Utah, and that the Western papers gave contradictory opinions and statements concerning him, pro and con.

"At a meeting of the Directors of the Utah Central Railroad, on Thursday night (Feb. 16), the following resignations were tendered and accepted—Hon. Jos. A. Young, as Superintendent, and John W. Young, Esq., as Secretary and Treasurer. The following appointments were made—Superintendent of the road, Col. Feramorz Little; Secretary and Treasurer, President Brigham Young."

Brother Archibald McFarland wrote from West Weber, Feb. 1, that the settlers had commenced another large canal in that settlement, under the superintendence of Thomas Reed, Esq., to be nine miles long, and 20 feet wide in the bottom, with a capability of watering 4000 or 5000 acres of the best land in Weber County. The settlers were subscribing for improved stock, health prevailed, and better fences and better farming were in resolve.

The F. R. S. of the 15th Ward had a social party Feb. 17, the hall artistically and tastefully decorated with evergreens. An "elegant supper" was provided. Committee, Mrs. Sarah M. Kimball, Mrs. Rebecca M. Jones, Mrs. Maria Burton, and Mrs. Mary Brown. Mr. W. L. Binder, floor manager. Among those present were Pres. D. H. Wells, Gen. Jesse W. Fox, and Bishop J. D. T. McAllister. Excellent singing by Miss Swan and performance on the organ by Master Charles Burton.

Bentham Fabian, Esq., had issued a prospectus of *The Utah Monthly Record*, to be devoted solely to the mining, manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial interests of the Territory. The prospectus says the object contemplated is, "the compilation and preservation of a true and faithful record of circumstances and events transpiring from time to time in the various branches

of industry which constitute the means of developing the resources of the Territory; no opinions upon either religion or politics will be allowed space in the columns of the journal."

"Territorial Marshal's Office, Salt Lake City, U.T., February 13, 1871.—I wish to caution the inhabitants of this Territory not to buy property sold by the U.S Marshal, in pursuance of decrees from the 3rd District Court in and for the Territory of Utah, as he is not an officer of the Court, and cannot give a legal title to property thus sold. All paper issuing from the Territorial District Courts should be directed to and placed in the hands of the Territorial Marshal or his Deputies. (I have not deputized the U.S. Marshal.) See Code passed last winter by the Utah Legislature, under which our Courts are now practicing. Respectfully, &c., JOHN D. T. MCALLISTER, Territorial Marshal."

Dr. Miller, editor of the Omaha *Herald*, and J. Sterling Morton, editor of the Nebraska City *News*, were on a short visit to the city. The *News* says, "Dr. Miller was here on a former occasion, and he will find that he has many warm friends among our people. The *Herald* has been unwavering in its advocacy of constitutional privileges and rights, for the "Mormons" as well as all other classes of American citizens, and the people here do not forget their friends—they cannot, they have so few among public men, especially among editors. Mr. Miller, in conversation with us, expressed surprise at the expressions of gratitude with which he had been greeted by the citizens of Utah here and elsewhere on this account; he thought that nothing of the kind was due, for he had only advocated right and spoken the truth. As if that in the case of the 'Mormons' is not enough to excite their gratitude! In his unflinching advocacy of the right of all classes of citizens, irrespective of religious faith, to enjoy the privileges guaranteed by the Constitution, the Doctor has set an example which it would be well if the whole of the press of the country would imitate, and for which he will ever find the people of Utah grateful, and be held in honorable remembrance by them."

Brother John Nicholson, Travelling Elder, that is, Travelling Agent, for the *News*, wrote from Logan, Feb. 10, commendatory of Portage, Malad City, Samaria, Mendon (very good of Mendon), and Logan. At the last place the children had a party in the meeting-house Feb. 3, the adults enjoying themselves after the children. The party was for the benefit of the Sunday School Library. Brother John thinks "Logan is by no means in the rear with regard to populating the globe with healthy and handsome inhabitants." Messrs. Robbins and Goodwin were entering into the manufacture of boots and shoes, having a tannery in operation, and the necessary machinery for their business. Brother Sylvanus Collett had a narrow escape from drowning while attempting to cross Bear River on horseback, the horse not being able to swim enough for himself and the rider too. Twenty picked men each of Smithfield and Logan had a shooting match at 300, 200, 100, and 50 yards, Mayor W. B. Preston, of Logan, and Jeremiah Hatch, Esq., of Smithfield, umpires. Superiority decided by measuring distances of the shots from the bull's eye, the Smithfield boys gaining the day by 3 feet 8 inches. Therefore the Logan boys felt it incumbent upon them to pay for a supper and ball for both parties at Logan Feb. 14. Brother Nicholson says, "The meeting-houses in many of the settlements are too small to hold the people. At no former visit to this valley have I observed greater unanimity of feeling and action among the people than now exist." In Malad and Cache Valleys men's pockets appeared to be given to bulging out, being "full of rocks," professedly the "clean thing," yet the "mineral fever" was not very high and no great discoveries had been made thereabout.

The following are from the *Salt Lake Herald* to Feb. 22—

Thos. Taylor, Esq., delivered a lecture, in the 10th Ward School-house, Feb. 6, on "Forming the Mind."

A telegraphic Line from Salt Lake City to Little Cottonwood was expected to be in operation in two or three weeks.

Gilmer and Salisbury were stocking the southern stage line with Concord coaches and the best animals obtainable.

A young man named Gordon, of the 10th Ward, accidentally received a shot from his gun, as he was taking it up in Rush Valley. He was seriously wounded in the hip.

Elder Orson Hyde wrote that he believed the Indians in the counties of Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, and Beaver, would be dangerous to hunters and trappers for killing the wild game.

Mayor W. Maughan and Mr. F. Gunnel of Wellsville reported things prosperous in Cache, few grasshopper eggs, an unusually large breadth of fall wheat sown, hopes of a good harvest, little snow in the mountains, but increasing.

The 14th Ward F. R. S. had a party Feb. 17. Committee of Arrangements, Mesdames Isabella Horne, Jane C. Richardson, Phebe Woodruff, Susan H. Wilkinson, Wilmurth East and Elmira S. Taylor. Floor manager, H. P. Richards, Esq. Parties also in the 1st, 9th, and 12th Wards.

The following are from the *Ogden Junction* to Feb. 22—

Dr. Royal had had 17 cases of small-pox under his care at Plain City, all convalescent but one, and that expected shortly to recover.

Elder E. Stevenson wrote that he and Elder Porter had held meetings at Fillmore, Beaver, Parowan, and Cedar, where ground was broken for a meeting-house 40 by 60 feet, with vestry attached. They had held 26 meetings since leaving Salt Lake City on their southern trip.

"Genius Loci" wrote from Huntsville, Feb. 11. Good health, peace, and good will prevailed, mental improvement was the order of the day. Day and Sunday schools well attended, 180 pupils at the former, under the care of Messrs. H. C. Wardleigh and G. Halls, and Mrs. O. A. Lish, and a similar number of pupils at the latter, with Messrs. W. W. Bronson and G. Halls superintendents. Dramatic company giving periodical performances.

The following is the official record of the voting at the Ogden city election, Feb. 13—"For Mayor, Lester J. Herrick, 376, Aaron F. Farr, 94, J. G. Browning, 1; for Aldermen, Francis A. Brown, 444, Walter Thomson, 381, William W. Burton, 436, James Horrocks, 84, W. H. Perry, 1; for Councilors, Israel Canfield. 447, David Moore, 447, Winslow Farr, 443, Charles W. Penrose, 380, H. B. Scoville, 380, Samuel Horrocks, 86, John Broom, 85, Luther Porter, 1, John Hoagland, 1."

Elder James A. Little wrote from Eagle Valley, Feb. 5, that mining prospects in that part of Nevada were brilliant, new silver ledges being discovered almost daily. Brother Little said, "Taxes in Nevada are very heavy, and the laws seem to be made for the especial benefit of mining interests and office holders. Agriculturists, unless in a position to realize speculative prices for their produce, cannot prosper under the burdens imposed on them. The winter in this section has been cold and dry. The measles are quite prevalent among the people. The grasshoppers have deposited their eggs here in vast numbers, and the most of the brethren will probably seek some other location in which to raise their bread the coming season; besides, they do not appreciate, as some might, the privilege of living in the State of Nevada. I have just returned from a visit to 'our Dixie,' where I renewed many pleasant old associations in that wonder of the desert—the city of St. George. In no place do I meet so many cheerful faces—the outward sign of contented hearts, and in few places does the spirit of peaceful repose seem to so mingle with the elements of nature. May that land long be preserved from the scathing effects of mining speculations and 'Christian civilization.'"